

POETRY.

THE DILEMMA.—By O. W. Holmes.

Now, by the blessed Paphian queen,
Who heaves the breast of sweet sixteen;
By every name I cut on bark
Before my morning star grew dark;
By thy name, O Paphia, I swear,
By all that thrills the beating heart,
The bright black eye, the melting blue,
I cannot choose between the two.
I had a vision in my dreams;
I saw a row of twenty beams;
From every beam a rope was hung,
In every rope a lover swung.
I asked the hue of every eye,
That bled each loveliness over die;
Then laid lips said, heavenly blue,
And then accused the darker hue.
I asked a maiden, who she deemed
With fairest of beauty beamed;
She answered, some thought buds were fair—
Gave her blue eyes and golden hair.
I might have liked her judgment well,
But as she spoke, she rung the bell,
And all her girls, nor small nor few,
Came marching in—their eyes were blue.
I asked a maiden; back she flung,
The looks that round her forehead hung,
And turned her eye, a glorious one,
Bright as a diamond in the sun.
On me, until, beneath its rays,
I felt as if my hair would blaze;
She liked all eyes but eyes of green;
Saw looked at me; what could she mean?
Ah! many lids love lurks between,
Nor needs the coloring of his screen;
And when his random arrows fly,
The victim falls, but knows not why.
The shaft upon his shield is set;
Look not upon his azure veil,
Though every limb were cased in mail.
Well both might make the martyr break
The chain that bound him to the stake,
And both, with but a single ray,
And both, when balanced, hardly seem
To stir the scales, or rock the beam;
But that is dearest all the while,
That wears for us the sweetest smile.

WOMAN'S FIDELITY.—FROM THE SPANISH.

One eye of beauty, when the sun
Was on the stream of Guadalquivir,
Of love converting, one by one,
The ripples of the mighty river;
Beside me on the bank was seated,
A Seville girl with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated,
A wild, bright, wicked, diamond pair!
She stooped, and wrote upon the sand,
Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a soft, small, shining hand,
I could have sworn 'twas silver flowing.
Her words were three, and not one more,
What could Diana's motto be?
The Siren wrote upon the shore—
"Death, not inconstancy!"

THE TEAR.

Sweet tribute of the parting hour,
Thou sister of the word—farewell!
Thy dotted nectar has a power
Beyond what human tongue can tell.
HOPE.
Hope is bright, a semicircular star,
Shining serene in love's extensive sphere,
By whose soft light the traveller from afar
Sees what he wishes, and forgets to fear.

Banking.—Col. Crocker used to tell a

good story of the Arkansas Banks. He said it was the custom of one of them (with a capital of \$100,000, of which about \$300 had been paid in, and which, with the building, was mortgaged to secure the rent and cashier's salary) to take raccoon-skin at par for a dollar, while a bear skin was good for \$10, or a beaver for \$25, as the note itself. He went a trapping one season, and had great luck, collecting his furs, he traded off to the Bank with the plunder and drew the money, which took pretty much all their available funds, as he threw off 50 per cent. for specie, rather than take their notes. This done, and the skins being snugly deposited, in the bank-sack, (a long shed in the rear,) the Colonel marched off. A few days after, he called with another lot of skins, which he said were finer than the first, and sold them. The next day he called with a third lot, still finer—and so continued to do until at length he broke the bank. "The fact was, after selling his plunder 'during bank hours,' the Colonel made tracks; but he returned to the bank safe at night, and, trusting his screw-ramrod through the logs, he fished out the skins and sold them over again the next morning until the Bank was 'busted'!"

Ancestors.—The number of ancestors a person has is astonishing at first sight; at first, two parents; in the second remove, four—the parents of his father and mother; in the third, eight—the parents of his two grandfathers and two grandmothers; by the same rate of progression, 1,000,000 ancestors, as common as richmen will prove.

Biblical Error.—The same word in Hebrew signifies blessing and cursing; as they say in Italian, "Tu sei benedetto" (you are a cursed rascal). Where we make Job's wife advise him "to curse God and die," it should be "bless God and die," bless him for the good you have hitherto received, and die to avoid the evils that are to come upon you.

Dean Spence's Anecdotes in Loc.

Industry and Labor, are the fountains of all wealth; and virtue and economy are its preservers. Money is not wealth, but the mere representative of it. If all the money in the State was destroyed in one night, we should be as rich as ever the next day—except those who had parted with their real wealth for its representative. The only serious mischief attending it, would be the want of a medium of exchange—but this we could soon supply by making as we do now, paper money.

An industrious people never can be impoverished—an idle and luxurious people, never can be rich! Spain and Portugal were ruined by an influx of GOLD and SILVER! A people who are more intent on Money than on Labor, are already degenerated and corrupt.—Phil. Dem. Her.

Dana threatened to pull Bass's nose the other day in Exchange street. "Well," said Bass—"if you attempt it you'll have your hands full!"—Bos. pa.

LAND RESOLUTIONS.

We give, below, a synopsis of some of the remarks made in the Senate of North Carolina, at its last session, on the following Resolutions, introduced by Col. WATSON, Senator from Surry County, relative to the Public Domain of the U. States, viz:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That if Congress should give the unsold territory or public lands of the United States to the States in which said lands are situated, it would be a plain breach of the public faith, and a dangerous violation of the rights of all the States.

Resolved, further, That all the public revenues are collected from the people directly or indirectly, and ought never to exceed the amount of expenditures necessary to the economical administration of the government, and therefore, whenever the proceeds of the sales of the Territory or Public Lands of the United States are not required, in aid of other revenues, for the legitimate purposes of the National Government, it will be the first duty of Congress to diminish the public taxes imposed upon the people of the United States; and thereby reduce the revenue to a sum which, when added to the land sales, will not exceed the actual wants of the Government. But because the value of our Union is beyond the reach of pecuniary calculation, and as it might be hazardous to its stability, to disturb now the system of taxation, which was so lately adopted on a compromise of conflicting interests and opinions, upon the subject of the Tariff, we believe it to be the duty of Congress to devise some safe method of distributing among all the States, any surplus proceeds of the public lands, which may, from time to time, remain in the treasury of the United States, after defraying its expenditures.

Resolved, further, That Congress cannot distribute the proceeds of the Sales of the Territory or public lands belonging to the United States, or the public lands themselves, in any manner which gives a preference to the new States in which they are located, without violating the rights and prejudicing the claims of all the States of the Union.

Resolved, further, That we sincerely deprecate all attempts on the part of the citizens of this State to increase the difficulties, and magnify the jealousies already exhibited upon national questions, in respect to our public lands, by giving them a party character, which does not belong to the subject, and thereby holding out inducements to the new States, to put forth urgent and unreasonable demands; and on the other hand, by denouncing these claims with bitter reproaches, so as to kindle a blaze of discontent in the nation, which, now, or intended by those who raised it, must ultimately endanger the peace and prosperity of the best government on earth.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of the State be requested to transmit, forthwith, a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, to each of the Senators and Representatives from North Carolina, in the Congress of the United States. These resolutions being under consideration, Mr. REID of Rockingham, moved to postpone them indefinitely. Believing the subject was one extraneous to the legitimate duties of the Senate, he was opposed to legislating on it. He said, as the members of Congress are elected with direct reference to this and other subjects of purely national concernment, the people do not expect us to interfere in the matter. An expression of opinion by the Legislature could effect no good, and was calculated to create an excitement among the people which might eventually disturb the harmony of the entire Union. As he believed his constituents did not expect him to agitate this question here, and there were other subjects which claimed the Senate's attention, he hoped the consideration of the resolutions would be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. WILSON remarked, that he would most cheerfully vote for this motion. We have, said he, a set of resolutions from the other house, on the same subject, now lying on our table, between which and those now under consideration, he could discover no essential difference. Having ordered those to lie on the table, he saw no good reason why a similar disposition should not be made of these. One set calls on Congress to divide the lands, or their proceeds, among the States; the other refers it to Congress to devise and recommend some mode of disposing of such surplus. Mr. W. believed Congress had no rightful authority to do either. So that if the Senate was determined to succumb to one set of resolutions, he was clear they ought to strangle the other. If he were not mistaken, the gentlemen from Warren and Surry, (Messrs. Edwards and Waugh) did not acknowledge the right of Congress to make a direct distribution of these lands or of their proceeds among the respective States, lest the exigencies of the federal government might require such proceeds, or a portion of them, in aid of "the general charge and expenditure;" yet the resolutions of the gentleman from Surry, (Mr. Waugh) did not plainly express any such opinion on their face. Mr. Wilson was afraid these resolutions meant more than met the eye; that there was something insidious about them—that they were intended to do their office by a *under current*, &c. &c. For these reasons, he would very readily vote for the motion to postpone them indefinitely.

Messrs. EDWARDS, WATSON, and others, spoke against postponement and the motion was negative by a large majority.

Mr. LITTLE spoke in general terms against the principle involved in, as well as against what he believed to be the design of, these resolutions. He remarked, in substance, that he did not think the resolutions spoke the opinion of North Carolina. They were insidious in their phraseology, and, he believed, were intended to give the go-by to the subject. It was his opinion that Congress possessed the power as well under the session deeds, as by express grant in the Constitution, to make a division of the proceeds of the public domain, among the several States. He said he did not hold to the doctrine of *instructing* by resolutions; but he believed this was one of those subjects in regard to which, the legislature ought to speak out. A large surplus should not be left in the Treasury, to be squandered at the will of the Executive. The resolutions before the Senate being artfully drawn up, were, he believed, intended to throw dust in our eyes in regard to the true question.

Mr. WATSON, remarked, that he did not rise to deliver a speech to the Senate; legislative speech-making formed no part of his vocation. But since the Resolutions which he had the honor to introduce

there, had been attacked with so much vehemence by Senators in opposition—their true character distorted, their purpose misrepresented, and the motives of the introducer assailed—he felt impelled by a sense of self-respect, of justice towards those Senators who had honored his resolutions with their support, and by the obligations of duty to his constituents, to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a moment, while he would attempt to explain, in a few words, and plain language, his reasons for introducing the Resolutions now under consideration, and the object he hoped would be attained by their adoption.

It will be recollected, said Mr. Waugh, that resolutions on the subject of the public domain, were passed at the last session by the other house, but which were laid on the table in this, a majority of the Senators not being satisfied with their mode of expression—learning, from the artful phraseology in which they were clothed, it might be sought to pervert them to partisan purposes. And as far as his experience went he said those fears had been but too well founded. In his county, (and he had understood it was the case in many others) those resolutions had been seized upon by the opponents of President Jackson and his administration, to lash the public feeling into an excitement on the subject; and to turn the current, thus produced, against every friend of the Administration.

Mr. Waugh said he had voted for these resolutions, in the other House, at the last session—believing that North Carolina owed it to herself, to her common interest in the public domain, to give expression to her views in relation to the ultimate disposition of the lands or their proceeds. He said he disapproved, however, of the form of those resolutions; and was entirely averse to the manner in which they were examined down the throats of members, by those who had concocted and brought them forward; every modification or amendment offered by those who wished to clothe them in such plain and unambiguous language as would entirely preclude a partisan use of them, having been voted down as by design. Yet such had been the hue and cry raised by the opposition in his county, against the friends of the Administration, on account of these resolutions, that the authors of the clamor had sought to make even him (Mr. Waugh) a victim to its fury, although he had voted for the resolutions. The most unwarrantable depictions had been pressed upon the people; the Republican friends of the Administration and of Mr. Van Buren, were falsely accused of being opposed to North Carolina's receiving any benefit from the public lands, and they were charged with being in favor of giving them away to the new States.

Mr. Waugh said he had stemmed the torrent of this excitement at the last election—had met and refuted these reckless charges, and vindicated the friends of the Administration from these aspersions, (how successfully the result of the election would show) before the freemen of his county. He had, said he, pledged himself to prove to the people, by his own and his friends' official acts, that the clamor raised on the subject of the public lands against Gen. Jackson and his friends, was totally unfounded—that it was intended to stir the people, with the hope of thereby being able to break down the Republican party of the State. He had promised to satisfy his constituents, that it was the Democratic friends of the Administration who were the sincere, the real advocates and supporters of the true interests of North Carolina and her citizens. And it was with a view of redeeming that pledge and that promise, he had introduced the resolutions now under consideration.

Mr. Waugh said that those members who, with himself, were sincerely in favor of the rights and interests of the State in regard to the public lands, and were willing and ready to aid in the passage of resolutions by the Legislature on the subject, at the beginning of the session, voted for and carried a proposition to refer the whole subject of the public domain to a joint select committee of both houses. This was believed to be the only way in which the conflicting ideas among members as to the particular form in which to give expression to their wishes and recommendations, could be harmonized. But how, he would ask, had this fair and liberal proposition—the only one, in fine, that could secure the united action of the Legislature, and give a harmonious expression of opinion that would have weight and influence with Congress—how had this compromise measure, said Mr. W. been met in the other branch of the legislature by those who had so clamorously called for the passage of some resolutions on the subject? Why, sir, the proposition was voted down by an undivided vote of the opposition party! And not only this, but the same party again brought forward the identical resolutions of last session, which, as he had shown to the Senate, had been so completely perverted to partisan uses, and wielded by them with so much zeal and rancor, against the Republican friends of the Administration.

Under all these circumstances, said Mr. Waugh, but one course was left to those members of the Senate who were sincere in their desire that the Legislature should do something in regard to the public domain: And that was, to bring forward resolutions expressive of their own opinions and wishes on the subject. He had consequently taken the liberty, after conferring with other Senators on the propriety of the step introducing the resolutions now before the Senate. And having endeavored so to frame these resolutions, as, in his opinion, to give a full and fair expression to the wishes of the State, and energetically assert her rights, he was gratified in being so fortunate as to surrender the discussion in the Senate, who were so much abler than himself to master the subject, and who had kindly tendered their aid.

Mr. W. said he felt a particular desire that these resolutions should go forth, not

only wholly free from the very impression of party, but that an express disclaimer of all partisan views on the part of their friends, should accompany them. He said he thought this disclaimer was the more necessary, since, as he had already informed the Senate, the resolutions of last session had been so unwarrantably perverted to electioneering purposes, and wielded against the Republican friends of the Administration at the last election in his county, and, as he had been told, in other counties of the State.

Mr. Waugh expressed a confident hope that the Senate would pass these resolutions by a strong, if not a unanimous vote. He hoped even those who were not satisfied of the propriety of passing any resolutions on the subject, would vote for these, in order to put Congress in possession of the opinion and wishes of the State, and thus allay the excitement, and rebuke the party zealots who raised it on this subject.

If however, unfortunately for the harmonious action of the Legislature, those who have professed so much zeal in this matter should unite in opposition to these resolutions, and succeed in rejecting them, either in this or the other branch of the Legislature, the two-fold responsibility will rest upon their shoulders, of having not only refused a joint action on the subject, but of having defeated any and every measure that could by possibility unite a majority of the Legislature.



UNITED STATES LAWS.

[PUBLIC, No. 4.]
AN ACT authorizing a special term of the Court of Appeals for the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the special term of the Territory of Florida, shall be held at Tallahassee, the seat of Government of said Territory, on the first Monday in May next; and all appeals, writs of error, motions and suits, depending or returnable to the last January term, shall be heard and decided at the special term herein appointed, in the same manner as they might have been under the existing laws if the January term had been held according to law.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That when, by the death, sickness, or inability to attend, of any of the judges, or for any other cause, the regular terms of said court shall not be held, it shall and may be lawful for the judges thereof to appoint a special term.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That the county of Franklin, in the Territory of Florida, shall be added to, and form a part of the middle judicial district of said Territory, and it shall be the duty of the judge of said middle district to hold two regular terms of the superior court, at the town of Apalachicola, commencing on the second Mondays of April and November, and special terms at such other periods as may be required by business, and not interfere with the business of said court in other counties.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, that there shall only be one term of the superior court holden for the counties of Madison and Hamilton, in each year.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, 25th of February, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

CLARET.

THIS splendid imported Horse will cover mares the present season, to commence 15th February, and expire 1st day of July, 1835, at the stable of the subscriber, Granville County, N. C. 5 miles north of Williamsboro', and 14 miles south of Boydton on the main road leading from Oxford, N. C. to Boydton, Va. at \$50 the season payable at the expiration thereof, \$25 to insure, with \$1 cash to the groom in all cases. The insurance money will be due as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or parted with.

Every possible care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents, but no liability for any that may happen.

CLARET is a rich mahogany bay, 5 feet 3 inches high, 6 years old the coming Spring, of great substance and power, with the most perfect action. The subscriber would be happy to give the entire performance of Claret, but the limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of it, he therefore will refer the reader to the March (1835) No. of the Turf Register for his memoir in full.

CLARET won 4 times at 3 years old, beating many of the best colts in England; and at Huntington, won a plate of 50 sovereigns at 4 heats, against horses of all ages, showing that he possessed the characteristic stoutness or bottom of his family. At 4 years old he was again put in training and was the first favorite for the Oakland Stakes, one of the great Sweepstakes at New Market; but early in the spring and before he had run in public, he unfortunately fell in a race while taking his exercise, and thereby wrenched and injured his off fore leg and knee so much, as to render it necessary to throw him out of training altogether.

PEDIGREE.—Claret was got by Claret to Margaux, the best 4 mile horse of his day, and one of the best sons of the famous Whalbone; his dam by that capital racer and stallion Partizan, his grandam by Gohanna, the best mile horse of his day; his great grandam by Orrille the sire of Emilius, &c. who covered at 50 g. a mare out of the dam of Rubens Selim, &c. by Alexander—Highflyer—Alfred—Engineer—Bay Malton's dam by Cade—Lass of the Mill by old Traveller—Miss Makeless by young Greyhound—Dick Pierson—Barton bar mare. Thus it will be seen, that Claret is one of the best bred horses in the world, for besides the blood of Chateau Margaux, he traced through another, equally famous and splendid.

EDM'D TOWNES, 8178

Kilgish and Gaston Rail Road.

BOOKS will be opened on the 15th of next month (March) at Raleigh, under the superintendence of the President; at Warrenton, under that of William Plummer, Esq.; at Williams Ferry, under that of Charles F. M. Garrett, Esq.; and at Petersburg, Virginia, under that of Charles F. Osborne, Esq. for receiving Subscriptions for ONE THOUSAND SHARES of the Stock of the Kilgish and Gaston Rail Road, and will continue open until the first of April next.

P. DEVEREUX, President pro tem.
Raleigh Feb. 1836. 8174

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co. are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, their full supply of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, Hatters Materials, &c. &c. All of which may be relied upon as being of the most pure and genuine qualities. Their Chemicals consist in part of the following:

Acetate Morphine
Citrate do
Sulphate do
Quinine, French
Stychnine
Piperine
Iodine
Veratrine
Emetine
Phosphorus
Caustic Potash
" Kali
Bichromate Potash
" Sarsaparilla
One ounce of the last named article, added to one quart of water, instantly forms the compound decoction of Sarsaparilla, of the London Pharmacopoeia.

They have also received a supply of superior Trusses, and suspensory Bandages, (for Sportsmen, &c.)
Dr. Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, the best and cheapest preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public. It seldom fails to produce Whiskers and Eye Brows in a very short time, though there were none on the face before, and has been found to excel every article that has been sold as a Curling fluid.

Indian Vegetable Cerate; Kephalia; and a general assortment of pure French, German, and American Colognes; Lavender, Hungary, Honey, Hermitage Extract, Eau de Portugal, and Florida Waters; with a great variety of Fancy Soaps.

Ivory Tooth Brushes, London make
Imitation ditto
Chlorine Tooth Powder and Wash,
Queen Adelaide's do a superior article,
Carbonic Tooth Powder,
Dr. D. C. Ambler's do.

As their assortment is more complete than it has ever been, they feel confident that general satisfaction will be given to all who may favor them with a call. They also return their thanks to the public for the very liberal share of patronage which has been bestowed on them, and request a continuance of the same.

As they have purchased their goods principally with cash, they would invite Country Merchants and Physicians to call and examine for themselves, as they are determined to sell low for cash, or to punctual customers.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1835. 52

GARDEN SEEDS.

RAISED by the United Society of Shakers, Enfield, Connecticut, and D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia; for sale
By TURNER & HUGHES, Book Sellers,
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

White Onion,	Colewort,
Yellow do	Large purple cape broccoli,
Red do	White do
Silver Skin do	Early cauliflower,
Strasburg (large)	Hardy do
Yellow do	Late Dutch cauliflower,
French do or London	Cesarean Kale or Cow
Leek,	cabbage
Early Blood turnip beet	Scotch kale
Early French Turnip	Sea kale do
Early Orange Turnip	Early Dutch or Spring
Sauerkraut Swiss Chard do	flat cabbage,
Long Blood do	Early garden stone tur-
Long mangle wurtzel	nip,
Long white scarlet do	Norfolk flat do
Scarletcarrot (very fine)	White flat do
Orange do	Red top flat do
Blood do	Fine Scotch Aberdeen
Early horn do	Lump
Guernsey parsnip	Rutabaga turnip
Fine sugar do	Long Hanover do
White do	Sege
Early cluster cucumber	Large Bell Pepper
Extra long do	Squash do
Long green do	Cayenne do
Early flame do	Purple Egg Plant
Early short green do	Curled Cress or pepper
Pickley ghkin do	grass,
Superior watermelon do	Plain Cress
Early appleseed do	Water Cress
Large muskmelon	Large Tomato
Fine nutmeg melon	Large cucumber
Large cantaloupe do	Green citron do
Green citron do	White Solid Celery
Pomegranate do	Summer Saffron
Fig melon (beautiful)	Dwarf Curled Parsley
Dutch summer squash	do
Bush crook do	do
Crookneck summer do	do
Crookneck winter do	New Zealand Spinnage
Mammoth do	do for Greens
Cocoanut or Porter do	Large Flanders do
Long green do	do Round do
Early bush do	Green Curled Endive
Lima or cocoanut do	do
Acorn or California do	Broad Leaved do
Mammoth pumpkin	White Mustard, do
Large yellow do	Brown do
Cheese do	Long white okra,
Imperial sugar loaf let-	Short green do
tuce	Giant asparagus
Early cabbage head do	Nasturtium
Large curled India do	Rocket, for salad
Green Coss do	Coron salad do
Early curled do	Curled Chervil do
Early white head do	English sorrel do
Large green do do	Large Scotch leek
Ice do do	Saffron
Ice coss do	Sweet mignonette
White coss do	Sweet marjoram
Magnum bonum coss do	Sweet thyme
Royal cabbage head do	Sweet lavender
Brown Dutch do	Sweet basil
Long white Naple's Riti-	Lemon balm
dish,	Early golden sioux corn
Red turnip do	Early Tuscarora do
Summer white do	Early sugar do
Scarlet short-crop do	Early Washington do
Purple short do	do Peas,
Long salmon do	Landreth extra-early
Long scarlet do	Peas
Scarlet or cherry turn-	Early flame peas
nip do	Royal dwarf marrow-
White turnip do	fat peas
Yellow do	Blue imperial peas
White full Spanish do	Early Charleston do
Black do	Do Bishop's Prolific do
Early sugar loaf cab-	White marrowfat do
bage,	Dwarf prolific do
Drumhead Savoy do	Dwarf blue imperial do
Green curled savoy do	Early China dwarf beans
Philadelphia do	Early Mohawk " do
Early George do	Early sixweek " do
Early Dutch do	Refugee, or 1000 to 1
Early York do	dwarf beans
Large York or harvest	White Kidney d'beans
Early Battersea do	Variegated Cranberry
Early bullock's heart	pole beans
do (very fine)	Carolina or pole beans
Large Bergen do	Dutch case knife pole
Large drumhead do	beans
Late Dutch do	Large Lima pole beans
Flat Dutch (very fine)	Small do do do
Green Savoy do	Dutch White Runner
Yellow do	do pole beans
Green glazed do	do June runner
Red Dutch do	Flower seeds, assorted.

Raleigh, January, 1836. 53m76

NASHVILLE HOTEL.

JOHN G. BLOUNT announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of this Establishment, which he is determined shall be kept in a manner deserving, and he hopes will receive a liberal patronage.
Nashville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1836. 63

Gray's Invaluable Ointment.

The sale of this ointment has been, and is yet confined to Messrs. Turner and Hughes, who will promptly attend to all orders for the same. This notice is published in consequence of several orders, having lately been addressed to me for the ointment—I therefore respectfully request the public to send their orders to those gentlemen.
Feb. 20th, 1836. W. M. H. GRAY.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPETIC PILLS

FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen, such as heart burn, acid eructation, nausea, head-ache, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, diarrhoea, colic, sick headache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart-burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow by taking the Pills. As a dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, or particularly those from southern climates and agree and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by certificates from the following gentlemen, viz:
Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheters, Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henry Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Will. Hill, Esq. Secretary of State, Will. S. Moon, Esq. late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq. late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq. of the Register, Capt. Guion, the Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, &c. Ample Directions accompany each Box.
These Pills are for sale, by appointment, in almost every Town in the United States, and Wholesale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.
BECKWITH & JUMP.
Raleigh, N. C. 1835. 55.

DR. PRATT'S Artificial Nipple Shield.

FOR the prevention and cure of Sore Nipples. The following highly respectable certificates is deemed a sufficient recommendation to those who are afflicted in this manner, to try them.

From Doctor Wm. P. Dewees, late Professor of Obstetrics, in the Medical University of Philadelphia:
Doct. ELIJAH PRATT:

DEAR SIR: As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means of lessening the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the "Shield" you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed; and I have no hesitation to believe it will generally succeed: I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, throughout the various Apothecaries, may be supplied with them, I am yours, &c.
W. M. DEWEES, M. D.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1834.
From Dr. Thomas Seawall, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Columbia College, District of Columbia:
WASHINGTON CITY, 4th FEB., 1834.

Having